

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7.

One hundred and ten prisoners from Pope's army, taken by Stuart's cavalry, near Gordonville, arrived to-night by special train; no officers among them. No particulars of the capture have been received.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7.

Gen. Stuart left Hanover Court House on Monday with Lee's cavalry, and proceeded within eight miles of Fredricksburg, and learning that two brigades of the enemy had gone in the direction of Hanover Junction, he went in pursuit, and overtook their rear guard at Massapona Shops. A skirmish took place in which Stuart took sixty (60) prisoners. The enemy was reinforced, and having a strong position on rising ground, Stuart fell back, and the enemy did not pursue. In the meantime a detachment sent for the purpose captured a train of twelve wagons and fifty soldiers on the Fredricksburg road. Stuart returned to Hanover Court House last night.

### FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Aug. 8.—A schooner from Havana ran the blockade yesterday morning. He cargo is powder, lead, caps, salt, coffee, cavalry sabers and soap.

From the North via Mobile.

MOBILE, Aug. 8.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* says persons from Memphis say that twenty transports arrived there on Tuesday from below, and forty from above. It is believed that the city is to be evacuated, and most of the troops there sent to other points, leaving a mere garrison behind.

The Chicago *Times* says not three hundred troops have been raised in that city yet.

The Democratic Convention met at Indianapolis on the 30th, 50,000 in attendance. It is the largest ever held in the State. Gov. Hendricks presided; Wickliff, of Ky.; Richardson, Voorhies, Carlisle and others were present. Resolutions were passed denouncing the prosecution of the war—opposing subjugation or coercion—denouncing emancipation in every form, and calling for an entire change in the administration. Wickliff said he was for the Union if the South and slavery were not interfered with, but if war was waged to free slaves not another drop of blood should be spilled.

On the night of the 3d day of July the secessionists of Middletown, Delaware, hoisted a Confederate flag on a pole which had been erected by the Unionists, and that early on the morning of the 4th the "Stars and Bars" were supported by forty rounds by the supporters of the Abolition Government. When they discovered their mistake they were so enraged that they immediately hauled down the flag and tore it into shreds, and vigorously applied themselves to washing the pole with soap and water to cleanse it of the polluting effects of the Confederate banner.

The Confederate Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville, N. C., may now be said to be in full blast; at least there is nothing pertaining to the Minnie rifle and sabre bayonet that cannot be manufactured there. A good deal of the machinery and many of the tools are new, and equal to any in the world. A few days since a large lot of rifles manufactured at the Armory, was sent to the Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, Va.

### TRADING WITH THE YANKEES.

The citizens of St. Tammany Parish, La., having petitioned Gen. Ruggles, commanding as Provost Marshal General in that State, to be allowed to trade with the city of New Orleans, in provisions, &c., Gen. R. has returned the following able and patriotic answers, refusing the request:

FIRST DISTRICT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, TANGIPAHOA, July 11, 1862.  
To Messrs. H. B. Hand, Thomas Gillespie and other citizens of the Parish of St. Tammany:

GENTLEMEN—Your petition asking permission to open trade with the enemies of your country, who occupy New Orleans and Baton Rouge, the commercial and political capitals of your State, has been received by Gen. Ruggles, and I am directed by him to reply.

In doing so I beg leave to call your attention to General Order No. 2, from these headquarters, and to paragraph 1st of General Order No. 9, from Department Headquarters, prohibiting all intercourse and traffic with the enemy, or persons within its lines, and announcing the penalty of death against those who engage in it. Copies of these are herewith enclosed for your information.

These orders have been called for by the stern necessities of the times, and it is believed, have met with the most universal approval of the loyal citizens of the country. Nor is there anything novel in the regulations they prescribe, or the penalties they announce. They but declare and clothe with penal sanctions doctrines long established and universally recognized.

Even in your communication, while asking to be exempt from their provisions, you recognize their justice, for you say: "We are aware that in time of war there should be no trade between belligerents." But you urge that yours is an exceptional case, and that to enforce this rule would subject you to great hardships.

For now more than twelve months your country has been engaged in a gigantic struggle for existence. Her noble people have poured out their treasures as water, and like the ancient patriarchs, have not even withheld their children from the sacrifice, but have cheerfully sent them forth to encounter the toils of the march, the diseases of the camp and perils of the battlefield. Hundreds of them have fallen by the wayside—thousands have lingered and died in the hospitals, many of them for the want of medicines which could not be obtained; and thousands more have perished on the field of battle. But their thin and wasted ranks have been filled by others, eagerly pressing forward to take the place of the fallen, and to-day your flag is proudly borne in the face of and behind the foe by men half-clothed, half-fed, and who for months have not known even the rude comforts of a soldier's tent. Nor has the army been alone in this respect; every class of society has, to a greater or less extent, been subjected to hardships and privations, which to their lasting honor, be it said, have been firmly and even cheerfully borne. And if, gentlemen, the time has come, when you are called upon to take your portion of the wide-spread suffering, the General commanding hopes and believes that you will not be found wanting in courage and fortitude to bear it like men and patriots.

You say that if not permitted to dispose of your bricks, lumber, etc., they will be "mere rubbish on your

hands." You cannot be ignorant, gentlemen, that in this you but share the common fate of your fellow-citizens. More than two hundred millions of dollars' worth of produce is now held by the patriotic planters of the Confederate States, and so far from seeking to sell or barter this, they stand ready to destroy, and have in many instances voluntarily applied the torch, and with self-sacrificing devotion worthy of men who aspire to be free, calmly see it reduced to ashes, rather than sell, even at the most exorbitant rates, to the enemies of their country. And, if you will but turn your eyes to a neighboring parish, you may there see the very materials which you fear will become "rubbish" on your hands—though but recently formed into comfortable dwellings, and sheltering helpless women and children—reduced to heaps of "rubbish" and ashes, while their inmates have been driven to the woods, and deprived of all means of subsistence. And this has been done by the very men with whom you would now open commercial intercourse, to whose avraice you would minister and whose wants you would supply.

The General commanding directs me in conclusion to say that regarding these prohibitions of traffic with the enemy, as essential to the successful defense of the country, he is determined rigidly to enforce them; and that any one who may be detected in attempting to evade or violate them will be promptly brought to condign punishment.

Very respectfully,

JAMES O. FUQUA,

District Provost Marshal Gen'l. [Official.]

L. D. SANDIDGE, C. S. A., A. A. A., and Inspector General.

### DESERTERS FROM THE ENEMY.

The Rockingham Register says that desertions from the Yankee army since its attempted occupation of the Valley of Virginia have been quite numerous. Those seen by the editor concurred in stating that if others of their companions in arms knew that they would be received kindly in the Confederate lines that whole companies and regiments would desert. They represent the Federal service as too intolerable to be borne, especially as it obliges many who really love the South and have friends and kindred in the Southern Confederacy to lift their hands against their best friends.

CHANGE OF PRISON.—The hundred and fifty odd Yankee officers, including generals, majors, colonels, lieutenants and captains, were yesterday removed from their quarters on Eighteenth street, and more closely confined in the noted Libby prison, corner of Twentieth and Cary streets, which is now nearly emptied of the Yankee wounded. The officers left their rather comfortable quarters reluctantly, but the misconduct of some of them rendered the change necessary and imperative. Their personal effects—cots, lounges and baggage—were all removed with them, and carts were running all day between the two places. It is to be hoped, if their comfort is not enhanced here, their security will be.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The Richmond *Examiner* urges that the cartel for the exchange of prisoners delivers a surplus of 8,000 Yankee prisoners and leaves citizens seized at will by the Yankees, to rot in dungeons.

From the Knoxville Register.

### Horrible Murder.

"This community was inexpressibly shocked to-day by intelligence of the murder of Gen. Wm. R. Caswell, by some unknown fiend, near his residence, some six miles east of this city. The only particulars we have of the affair is that he was found about a half mile from his own home with his throat cut. His servants report that they saw him struggling with some one in the road, but before they could reach him life was extinct and the murderer fled. Immediately upon receipt of the intelligence here a party of our citizens mounted horses and started out to scour the country in search of the assassin.

The General was in the city yesterday and interchanged greetings with numerous friends.

Gen. C. was about 51 or 52 years of age. He was one of the most universally esteemed and respected of our citizens. Perhaps no man who occupied as prominent a position as a public man ever enjoyed more personal popularity. Affable in his demeanor to everyone, kind and generous and upright, and just in all his transactions, it is remarkable that he should have an enemy so desperate a character as his slayer must have been. The affair is as inexplicable as horrible.

Gen. Caswell was a distinguished soldier, having served through the Mexican campaign. He was one of the earliest in this city to embrace the cause of the South at the breaking out of the war. He was appointed by Gov. Harris a Brigadier in the State service, and commanded the forces rendezvoused here until they were turned over to the Confederate Government when he retired to private life.

P. S. Passengers by the train last night from above say the report at McMillans station was that Gen. Caswell had been assassinated by a party of men, who fired upon him from the woods, and after he had fallen from his horse, rushed upon him and mangled him with their knives. A company of cavalry has been sent out to search for the perpetrators.

### ARREST OF VALLANDINGHAM.

The New York *Tribune* of the 28th ult., has a special dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, stating that Rev. Dr. Brooks, of St. Louis, and Rev. D. Hoyt, of Louisville, were arrested on Friday night at the house of a notorious rebel, Judge Clark, of Ohio. It is reported that important papers were found on them, implicating Hon. C. T. Vallandigham, who will be taken to Cincinnati.

The Confederate Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville, N. C., may be said to be in full blast; at least there is nothing pertaining to the Minnie rifle and sabre bayonet that cannot be manufactured on the spot, and equal to any in the world. A few days since a large lot of rifles manufactured at the armory were sent to the Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, Va.

Besides making new ones and altering old arms, the force at the Armory has been engaged lately in restoring and putting in order several thousand Enfield and Belgian rifles, swords, sabres and bayonets, and also several boxes of pistols received from the Modern Greece, considerably damaged. They will soon be restored to their original appearance and condition by the industry and skill of the mechanics engaged.